Zemindars get some protection. Some of the provisions implement the Faizpur Congress programme but the Zemindars have struck a good bargain. One nationalist paper *(Hindustan Standard}* said of the agreement that it does not appear as beneficial to the Kisan as it should have been.

This provincial issue has seemed to me worth dealing with at some length, for during the last six months or so it has been very prominent. The U.P. Ministry has just prepared new legislation on Tenancy and an amusing interlude took place recently in the Assembly, when one of the Ministers referred to landlords as mere rent-collectors. An instructive debate followed. But in the long run., remission of a degree of past rent or debt cannot bring prosperity to the peasant. There are other factors to be considered.

The destruction of Indian cottage industry led to an enormous pressure on the land. India was forced to supply raw materials to other lands and to import finished goods from abroad. In 1881 only 58 per cent, lived on agriculture; in 1891 it went up to 61-06 per cent., while in 1929 R.A.C. gave 73-9 per cent as the figure. It is interesting to compare the figures in Denmark, for example, where, during the years 1880 to 1921, the agricultural population fell from 71 per cent, to 57 per cent. Similar figures could be quoted from other countries. While they have largely taken to making finished products, India remains an increasingly agricultural country, and 76 per cent, of the holdings are of less than 10 acres. This surely means that there is a dangerous lack of balance between industry and agriculture—too many people live on the land. Peasant proprietorship is almost certain to become general in India,